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ABSTRACT

This bibliography compiles annotations of 178 books, journal articles, ERIC documents, and dissertations on Appalachian women and their social, cultural, and economic environment. Entries were published 1966-93 and are listed in the following categories: (1) authors and literary criticism; (2) bibliographies and resource guides; (3) economics, welfare, and poverty; (4) education; (5) employment, mining, industry, strikes, and tourism; (6) family, fertility, and health care; (7) gender issues and views; (8) image and identity; (9) interviews and biographies; and (10) miscellaneous. The education section includes descriptions of programs to prevent dropouts or expand women's access to higher education, histories of women educators, and studies of women's educational and career development needs. An author index is included. (SV)

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APPALACHIAN WOMEN
AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY: MARY MARGO HAMM

MAY 5, 1994

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INTRODUCTION

Growing up in Lewis County and attending the University of Kentucky, I developed a sense of place and culture. My place and culture is Appalachia. As a librarian, I want to share my experience and knowledge of Appalachia with others. I decided to compile an annotated bibliography on Appalachian Women covering 1966--1993. As I began this project, I found a world of information on my topic and have decided to limit my bibliography to non-fiction, articles, ERIC Documents, and monographs that I feel represent social significance to the study of Appalachian women. I am covering authors and literary criticisms, bibliographies and guides (general), economics/welfare/poverty, education, employment/mining/industry/ strikes/tourism, family/fertility/medical, gender/views, image and identity, interviews/biographies and a miscellaneous category.

For this project, I have utilized resources from The University of Kentucky Community College Libraries, The University of Kentucky Libraries, Morehead State University Library, Berea College Library-Special Collections, Kentucky Library Network's Sharepac, and Pikeville College Library. I have consulted indexing from NOTIS, Infotrac, ERIC, Sociofile, The Humanities Index, The Social Science Index and various bibliographies on Appalachia, as well as searching the table of contents from Appalachia, Appalachian Journal, Appalachian Heritage and Mountain Life and Work.

Margo Hamm

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Appalachian Women
An Annotated Bibliography
1966-1993

AUTHORS & LITERARY CRITICISMS

1. Dunn, Durwood. "Mary Noailes Murfree: A Reappraisal." Appalachian Journal 6.3 (Spring 1978): 197-204.

Mary Noailes Murfree wrote fictional stories about mountain life in the 1800's. Murfree's work was regarded as a look into what mountain life was really like during this period. Her stories were about mountaineers of the Cumberland Mountains in Middle Tennessee and the Great Smokey Mountains. All of her works seemed to be describing the same geography and the same characters from story to story. She was seen as capturing local color and dialect. She was also criticized for this by people from the area and other Appalachian scholars. Murfree's works discussed here include: The Prophet of the Great Smokey Mountains, In the Tennessee Mountains, In The Clouds, The Despot of Broomsedge, His Vanished Star, In the "Stranger People's" Country, and The Juggler. She died in 1885.

2. Dyer, Joyce Coyne. "The Clam Shell: Mary Lee Settle on East Coast Gentility." Appalachian Journal 14.2 (Winter 1986): 171-183.

The Clam Shell by Mary Lee Settle is based on her life and experience with college. Settle feels that many writers start out writing autobiographical and she thinks this is where a writer should end not begin. Settle believes writers should start out by discovering things they do not know rather than depending on what they already have knowledge of. Dyer also provides an overview and criticism of The Clam Shell.

3. Edwards, Grace Toney. Emma Bell Miles Appalachian author, artist, and interpreter of folk culture. Charollete, VA: University of Virginia, PhD Dissertation, 1981.

Edwards dissertation is an overview of the life and works of Emma Bell Miles. Emma Bell Miles was an author, artist, teacher and interpreter of folk culture. She was born October 19, 1879, in Evansville, Indiana but lived most of her life in Walden's Ridge (East Tennessee). Her parents were school teachers and they taught Emma to read at the age of three. Emma was always a head of the other children her age academically and at the age of 16 she was accepted to art school in St. Louis. Emma missed life in the mountains and soon returned home from the big city. Emma was ill most of her life and she died at the age of 39. She was first published in 1904 and she wrote until her death in 1919. She wrote poetry, short stories, prose, newspaper columns, magazine articles, and personal journals. She also created tons of paintings, drawings, illustrations and murals. Emma's work depicts her views of life and women issues. She was pro-feminist and wanted to educate mountain women. The last five years of her life she suffered from tuberculosis. During this period she wrote very inspirational pieces, including The Spirit of the Mountains.

4. Edwards, Grace Toney. "Emma Bell Miles, Pioneer Folklorists of Appalachia." Ed. Sam Gray. The Many Faces of Appalachia: Exploring A Region's Diversity. Proceeding of the Seventh Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1985. 23-28.

Edwards introduces/re-introduces us to Emma Bell Miles of Walden's Ridge, TN. Miles wrote about life in the mountains. She moved to the mountains at the age of 10. Her parents were school teachers. Miles was bright and well educated, a gifted artist and

writer. Her most noted work, The Spirit of the Mountain was reintroduced about 50 years after her death. It paints a picture of mountain life, folklore and culture.

5. Garret, George. Understanding: Mary Lee Settle. Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1988.

Garret writes about a part of the Understanding Contemporary American Literature series. This work contains literary criticisms of Mary Lee Settle's work and biographical information on her life. Born in West Virginia on July 29, 1918, she spent most of her childhood in Kentucky where her father owned a coal mine. Her family moved back to West Virginia during the Depression. Settle studied for 2 years at Sweet Briar College in Virginia. Interested in acting she decided to test for Scarlet in "Gone With the Wind", the movie. She didn't get the role but her test lead her to other acting roles and modeling in New York. She moved back to the mountains and began writing historical fiction based on mountain life. In 1978 she won the Nation Book Award for Blood Tie.

6. Harrison, Beth. "Women Writers, Ethnography, and Regionalism: A Case Study of Emma Bell Miles and Mildred Haun." Diversity in Appalachia Images and Realities Journal of the Appalachian Studies Association. 1993. 142-149.

Harrison compares and discusses Miles and Haun both are writers of 'local color'. Both authors give insight into the culture they live in and true experiences and characteristics of Appalachian women. This article focuses on Miles', The Spirit of the Mountains and Haun's The Hawk's Done Gone.

7. The Iron Mountain Review: Mary Lee Settle Issue. 7.1 (Spring 1991).

This issue is devoted to Settle's life and major works and includes a bibliography of her novels, nonfiction, selected essays, and selected interviews.

8. Jones, Loyal. "Jean Ritchie, Twenty-five Years After." Appalachian Journal 8.3 (Spring 1981): 224-229.

Loyal Jones writes about Jean Ritchie's, Singing Family of the Cumberlands, published in the 60's. Jones read while in the Armed Forces overseas. It made him very homesick. Ritchie depicts the real Appalachian experience in her writings and her songs. In this tribute to Ritchie and her work, Jones believes we can learn a lot from her and he includes a bibliography of books and records by Ritchie.

9. Joyner, Nancy Carol. "Mary Lee Settle's Transmontane Society." Ed. Barry M. Buxton et. al. The Appalachian Experience: Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, N.C.: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1983. 61-64.

Joyner gives an overview of author Mary Lee Settle's life and works. Joyner gives insight and details of Settle's writings, fiction about life in Appalachia. Joyner appreciates Settle's writing and recommends it to others.

10. Justice, Elizabeth. "Annie and Cordia: Two Strong Women." Ed. Laurie K. Lindberg. Voices From the Hill: Writing Program, Pikeville College. Pikeville College, 1990-91. 50.

Justice makes a comparison of two women characters in Appalachian literature, Cordia Middleton of River of Earth and Annie Nations in the movie "Foxfire". Both women exemplified strength of character and survival of hardship to become stronger and better people. These characters have a great love of place and are very appealing to readers and watchers.

11. Ladner, Barbara E. "Faith, Furriners and Folk Schools Appalachian Characters in Catherine Marshall's Christy." Diversity in Appalachian Images and Realities, Journal of the Appalachian Studies Association. 1993. 124-133.

Ladner provides a critical look at Catherine Marshall's Christy. Christy is one of the most widely read novels about the Appalachian region. Christy is the story of a missionary teacher who comes to the mountains to make great changes in education and learns about the people, culture and that things do not always need to change. Christy shows sensitivity, as well as, historical and medical facts.

12. Lanier, Parks. "The Science Poetry of Marilou Awiakta." Ed. Sam Gray. The Many Faces of Appalachia: Exploring A Region's Diversity. Proceeding of the Seventh Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1985. 29-36.

Science poetry a twin to science fiction "is narrative poetry of estrangement set in an alternate world where the workings of science; biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, etc. are major cause or effect."

A discussion of Awiakta's collection of science poems, Abiding Appalachian: Where Mountain and Atom Meet. Her poetry was prompted by what she imaged as a child her father doing at work in Oak Ridge, leveling mountains with gigantic bulldozers.

13. Leftwich, Christi C. "Lucy Furman: An Outsider's Image of Appalachia in the 1920's" Diversity in Appalachia Images and Realities Journal of the Appalachian Studies Association. 1993. 135-141.

Furman was not a native Appalachian but worked at the

Hindman Settlement School and wrote fiction based on Appalachian life. Leftwich discussed two stories Furman wrote based on her experiences at Hindman. The Quare Women (1923) and The Glass Window (1925). Leftwich criticizes Furman because she thinks Furman is not realistic about Appalachian life. But Furman's work should be counted as part of literature on Appalachian culture.

14. Miller, Danny. "The Mountain Woman: In Fact and Fiction of the Early Twentieth Century." Appalachian Heritage 7.1 (Winter 1979): 16-21.

The mountain woman has been romanticized and exaggerated in both fact and fiction. Miller examines the stereotypical Appalachian women of the twentieth century in order to distinguish their true traits and characteristics. The stereotypical Appalachian woman was either young and beautiful or old and toothless, she married young, was uneducated, had lots of children, aged quickly, was shy and timid and inferior to her man. What Miller actually found was that the mountain women were educated either at home or in schools, they did marry young, had lots of children, were religious and tended their husband's and children's needs before their own needs.

15. Rosenburg, Brian. Mary Lee Settle's Beulah Quintet: the price of freedom. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1991.

Criticisms of Settle's major works; Prisons, O Beulah Land, Know Nothing, The Scapegoat, and The Killing Ground. This work includes an interview with Settle in Charlottesville, VA. June 1987, discussing her philosophy and writings.

(Related Citations: 127 and 139)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES & GUIDES (General)

16. Appalachian Bibliography. Morgantown, WVA: West Virginia University Library, 1980-.

This is an annotated bibliography by the University of West Virginia, which incorporates several non-fiction bibliographies on Appalachia. This bibliography covers Jan 1981-Oct 1991, and has supplemental updates to present and is indexed topically.

17. Brosi, George. Appalachian Mountain Books (preliminary Draft of: A teacher's Guide to Appalachian Literature for the Junior and Senior High School). 3.3 (1987).

This guide to Appalachian Books covers the oral tradition, short stories, novels and poetry. This guide is intended for teachers and students of Appalachia and Appalachian studies

18. Council on Appalachian Women. Membership and Resource Directory, 1979. Mars Hill, N.C.: Council on Appalachian Women, 1979.

The council provides a history of the Council on Appalachian Women that was formed in October 1976. The goal of the council is to improve situations for women in Appalachia through educational programs, health, insurance, credit right, self-awareness and growth. This directory of members includes biographical information and a list of the speakers bureau.

19. Caskey, Jefferson D. Appalachian Authors: A Selective Bibliography. West Cornwall, CT: Locust Hill Press, 1990.

Caskey compiled a bibliography of Appalachian authors. Harriette Louis Simpson Arnow, Ruby Dell Baugher, Rebecca

Caudill, Lucy Furman, Janice Holt Giles, Alice Caldwell Hegan Rice and Elizabeth Madox Roberts are included in this bibliography.

20. Dykeman, Wilma. Southern Appalachian Books An Annotated, Selected Bibliography. Knoxville, TN: Appalachian Resource Project, June 1973.

This is a teachers guide to books on Appalachia.

21. Farr, Sidney Saylor. Appalachian Women: An Annotated Bibliography. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1981.

Farr is the Special Collections Librarian at Berea College. She compiled an annotated bibliography on Appalachian Women. Farr broke her bibliography down into the following categories: autobiography and biography, coal mining, education, fiction and drama, health conditions and health care, industry, life styles, migrants, music, oral history, poetry, religion and folklore, and studies and surveys.

22. Fowler, Becky. "Rural Women: An Annotated Bibliography 1976-1979." 1979: ED 187 498.

Fowler complied a broad annotated bibliography covering 1976-1979, and it contains 113 citations within seven categories: agriculture, Appalachia and the South, education, health and mental health, industry and the labor force, music, literature, and the arts, and national perspectives and policies regarding rural women.

23. Kuehn, Jennifer. People of Appalachia: A Research Bibliography 1980-88. Ohio State University, 1989.

The bibliography focuses on people of Appalachia, social issues and concerns was made as a tool for college of social work at

Ohio State and became a Collection Development project for the university.

24. Martin, Judy. Choosing Books for Appalachian Children: An Annotated Bibliography. Berea College, Draper Service Center, 1982.

Martin suggests culturally relevant books for Appalachian children includes an annotated bibliography, cost of items and indicates grade reading levels.

25. McCombs, Dorthy F. The Appalachian Region of Virginia: A Guide to Library Materials. Blacksburg, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1981.

The Patrick County Project discovered how life in the mountains has changed or remained the same over years. The study also showed how life is influenced by the writings of the period.

26. Moser, Mabel Y. Resources for the Study of Appalachia. Berea College Appalachian Center, 1974.

Moser developed a teachers guide to Appalachian studies grade levels are indicated.

27. Research and Development Related to Appalachia at the University of Tennessee. Knoxville, TN: Appalachian Resources Project, 1972.

Catalog of research projects on Appalachia--copies of publications-can be obtained by writing Appalachian Resources Project, UT, 351 South Stadium Hall, Knoxville, TN 37916. This project has been computerized for future updating.

28. Ross, Charlotte T. Bibliography of Southern Appalachia. Boone, NC: The Appalachian Consortium Press, 1976.

This bibliography contains 13,000 entries and is cross-referenced by author and subject. Ross provided results from a five year project includes holdings information of various Appalachian libraries. The bibliography covers Appalachia in both general and specifics.

29. Southeastern Kentucky Regional Library Cooperative. Appalachia/Kentuckiana Bibliography. Jackson, KY: Lees Junior College, 1974.

The cooperative holdings of 10 libraries on the subject 'Appalachia/Kentuckiana'. Libraries included are Alice Lloyd College, Hazard Community College, Jackson City School, L.B.J. Elementary School, Lee County Public, Less Junior College, Letcher County High School, Leslie County Public, Owsley County Public, and Perry County Public.

30. Way, Phillip S. A Bibliography of Materials Relating To the Appalachian South. Berea, KY: The Council of Southern Mountains.

Way compiled bibliographies from the works of Rosco Giffin and Robert F. Munn.

ECONOMICS/WELFARE/POVERTY

31. Anglin, Mary Kivas. "The Impact of Economic Development on Women: Women and the Welfare State in Southern Appalachia." Critical Essays In Appalachian Life and Culture, Proceedings of The Fifth Appalachian Studies Conference. ed. Rick Simon. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1982. 129 -Abstract only.

Describes women's programs from Health Departments and the Department of Social Services in 2 counties. Programs focused on developing social programming for women, networks, and community ties in order to recognize the social needs of women.

32. "Appalachia: Rural Women and the Economics of Hunger. Hearing before the Domestic Task Force of the Select Committee on Hunger. House of Representatives, Ninety-Ninth Congress, First Session." 1986: ED 273 410.

This is a report of a House Select Committee on hunger. The committee heard the testimonies from women and discussed H.R. 2100 (farm bill). This report includes an outline of H.R. 2100 that calls for more funding with food stamps, more nutritional monitoring and education for recipients especially in rural Appalachia.

33. Appalachian Scrapbook IV. "Welfare Women And the Health Care System." Pikeville, KY: Pikeville College.

Low income and welfare women suffer most from inadequate health care. This problem is facing Appalachian women today. They suffer from lack of medical personnel-locally, lack of payment options, discrimination, medical incompetence, inadequate hospitals, unfilled prescriptions or no visits to doctors due to lack of money and resources.

34. Appalachian Scrapbook IV. "Women: Welfare Fraud Trials." Pikeville, KY: Pikeville College.

Jean White and Amy Parks both indicted for welfare fraud. White has 12 children under her care. One of her children was receiving survivors benefits which she did not deduct from her welfare payments. Parks filed for welfare because she was not getting her child support payments for 6 children. Both women had

been active in the Welfare Rights Organization in West Virginia and claim that the fraud charges were a way the system was trying to stop them from helping others.

35. Couto, Richard A. " Women and Poverty in Appalachia." Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy. Fall 1986: 101-110.

Trends in the Appalachian labor force show that more women are entering the work force (this is true nation wide). Although Appalachian women are still behind the national average because few occupations are available to them. In W.VA. 1980, families headed by women had average incomes of $6,504 and families with 2 parents had $18,346. Households suffering from hunger in W.VA. were 40% male headed and 50% female headed. Couto concludes that it is essential for women to enter the work force to avoid poverty and hunger.

36. Emerson, Gloria. "Growing Up In Poverty." Seventeen Feb. 1975: 102+.

This is the story of Peggy Sue Hobbs a sixteen-year-old who lives in the Appalachian mountains of eastern Kentucky. Peggy was from a very poor farming family and she feels very ashamed. Peggy dreamed of leaving the mountains but she did not feel that she had any role models to follow or lead her to a better way of life. Peggy has had to deal with peer pressure and rejection from society because of who she is. But she is thinking about the future and dreaming that she will find a bright tomorrow.

37. Hall, V. Aileen. Poverty and Women in West Virginia. Charleston, West VA: Women and Employment, Inc., 1983.

Hall proves that in W.VA. the quality of life is unequal for men and women. 40% of adult women are either single, divorced

separated, or widowed (1980 census). Women represent 2/3 of the poor. Families where children were living with the father only or both parents had an 11% chance of living in poverty with the mother only 43%. 36% of all poor families are headed by women. Women earn less for same work and have low-paying job opportunities. Poverty is a disease "feminization of poverty." The government and private citizens need to address poverty in Appalachia in order to prevent it. Includes a Table of Sex of Workers by income Level in West VA 1980 and a chart of Male/Female Pay GAP and Labor force Participation in W VA.

38. Peterson, Gary W. and David F. Peters. "The Socialization Values of Low-Income Appalachian White and Rural Black Mothers: A comparative Study." Journal of Comparative Family Studies 16.1 (Spring 1985): 75-91.

The writers developed a study comparing low-income white Appalachians to rural black mothers. Findings showed that low-income blacks and Appalachian whites socialize their children toward conformity and obedience in order for them to succeed in the future rather than teaching them self-direction and individuality.

39. Philliber, William W. "Wife's Absence from the Labor Force and Low Income Among Appalachian Migrants." Rural Sociology 47.4 (Winter 1982): 705-710.

This study on migrants found that Appalachians migrating to Cincinnati had lower family incomes than other migrants. The rationale for this was that males were the sole bread earners in the Appalachian families and the women worked at home.

40. Richard, Patricia Bayer and Joy Huntley. "Are They Better Off Than They Were Four Years Ago? Reaganomics and the Women of Athens County." Appalachian Journal 12.4 (Summer 1985): 306-321.

Richard and Huntley discuss Reaganomics and the effects it had on women in the Appalachian County of Athen, Ohio. In 1979 the poverty rate in Athens County was 21.6% as compared with the national average of 11.7%. Ohio University accounts for more than half the jobs in Athens County. Athens is historically very liberal politically and has more female county commissioners than any other Ohio county. Richard and Huntley show how Reagan effected AFDC, OBRA, food stamps, College Loans and Pell Grants, GR, MSP, CETA and COLA. They compare effects on young women vs. older women. They concluded that the women in Athens County are no better off now than they were four years ago and actually they have lower incomes and supplements now than they did before Reaganomics.

41. Robertson, Elizabeth B. An Intergenerational Study of Value Socialization In A Low-Income Appalachian Subculture. Greensboro, NC: University of N.C. at Greensboro, PhD Dissertation, 1988.

Robertson presents a study of achievement patterns in low-income Appalachians. Appalachian families are the major factor influencing level of achievement especially mothers relationships or lack of relationships with their children. Poverty is passed on from generation to generation. This cycle can be broken by helping both parents and children to set attainable goals and develop strategies for improving current economic situations.

42. Weiss, Chris. "Issues of Low-Income Women: W VA." Ed. Ben E. Young. Proceeding from a Symposium on "The Political Economy of Appalachian Women". WVA Wesleyan College April 14, 1978.

In 1977 the U.S. Dept. of Labor sponsored women's groups and forums to discuss job problems in Appalachia. They discovered that women want a voice in creating new jobs, training/after being absent

from work force, child care, public transportation, anti-discrimination, funding for education, unions and assertiveness and motivational training.

43. Weiss, Chris. Women and Inequality in Appalachia: the effect of economic development. (A paper prepared for the Appalachian Studies Conference, Spring 1985--revised Spring 1987) Charleston, W VA: Women and Employment, Inc., 1987.

Appalachian women have been dealing with poverty for decades. The "economic recovery plan" for the U.S. has by-passed Appalachian women. Appalachian women need to stop being exploited and underpaid. Women need to create programs for themselves in order to overcome poverty.

44. Women of the Rural South: Economic Status and Prospects. Lexington, KY: Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, 1986.

The first chapter is a general overview of women in the rural south. This study looks at women historically and today. It covers issues of women, race, poverty and discusses an agenda for solving the problems facing rural Appalachian women. The rest of this study looks individually at N.C., S.C. and W.VA. and discusses problems that these states faces as well as addressing development and solutions for the women's future and future women.

(Related Citations: 59, 108 and 119)

EDUCATION

45. Abramson, Rudy. "From the beginning Berea nurtured those most in need." Smithsonian 24.9 (1993): 92-103.

A history and profile of Berea College. Berea's goal is to serve

the educational needs of students who overwise might not have the opportunity to attend college. Admission at Berea is based on financial need. Berea has developed several community service programs. One such program is the *New Opportunity School for Women*. This is a three week program that began in 1987 to help women build self confidence and esteem. The program gives them advise on job searching, resume writing, and they treat them to facials, new hairstyles and a new outfit. To date, 140 women have completed the program, and most have gone on to jobs or college.

46. Berry, Michael. "Grad*Star (A Women's Educational Equity Act Program)." 1988: ED 306 865.

This survey was a report on the Grad*Star program. This program was designed to lower the dropout rates for women in Northern Kentucky. 50 potential dropouts (2/3 females) at Covington Holmes and Newport High School were selected for this program. The program dealt with economics, poverty, women household heads, and roles models.

47. Clarenbach, Kathryn F. "Educational Needs of Rural Women and Girls. Report of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs (Jan. 1977)." 1977: ED 136 997.

This survey is the results and recommendation of an educational study on rural women in the Southwest, Midwest, West and Appalachia and includes an annotated bibliography and appendices. The study concluded that there is little national attention for education of rural females.

48. Couto, Richard A. "For a Sharing of Life's Glories: an evaluation of the rural competencies curriculum development project of the rural communities Educational Cooperative." 1986: ED 277 503.

Rural Communities Educational Cooperative (RCEC) was formed in 1983 by seven community organizations in Tennessee and Kentucky to make education affordable to adults in Appalachia. RCEC not only provided education but leadership and living lessons to benefit Appalachians particularly women.

49. Egan, Marcia. "Appalachian Women: the path from the "Hollows" to higher education". Affilia Journal of Women and Social Work 8:3 (Fall 1993): 265-276.

Egan's study looked at Appalachian women who were the first members of their families to go to college. She interviewed women and asked the following questions: " What or who influenced your decision to go to college? What role did family members or others play in influencing you? What or who has been an influence while you have been a student? Has your experience of yourself changed since you decided to go to college or while you have been a student? If so, in what ways? What has been helpful or unhelpful while you have been a student?" From her findings, Egan found that women were most influenced by role models from Appalachia, teachers, family, friends, etc.

50. England, Rhonda George. "Bringing Modern Notions of Childhood and Motherhood to Preindustrial Appalachia: Katherine Pettit and May Stone, 1899-1901. 1989: ED 306 056.

Paper presented at Appalachian Studies Conference in Morgantown, West Virginia, March 1989. England discussed the first social settlement in Kentucky, established in 1899 by Katherine Pettit and May Stone around Knott county. The settlements purpose was to uplift the community, to increase education and health-care as well as to make the mountaineers become self-sufficient. Some criticized Pettit and Stone for changing culture and values in Appalachia. But they made great strides in educating the

mountaineers especially the women and children.

51. Hall, Betty Jean and Betty Justice. "A New Concept in Legal Education for Appalachians." Appalachian Journal 2.3 (Spring 1975): 168+.

This is an article by 2 female law students at Antioch School of Law in D.C., Hall from Berea and Justice from Pikeville. Antioch has a special programs for students from Appalachia. They recruit based on life experiences rather than grades and LSAT scores. CLEO (Council on Legal Education Opportunity) also provides special programs and assistance for Appalachians interested in law.

52. Lord, Sharon B. and Carolyn Patton-Crowder. Appalachian Women: a learning/teaching guide. Model Sex-Fair Training Program in Educational Psychology and Guidance, University of Tennessee, 1979.

Lord and Patton-Crowder have created a workbook/source book which can be used as a class learning tool or for individual research. Lord and Patton-Crowder point out the unique challenges and experiences of females growing up and living in Appalachia. The topics covered include poetry, music, prose, fiction, sex roles, history, work, health and education. Each lesson provides an extensive bibliography.

53. "The Quare Women." Appalachian Heritage 2.4 and 3.1 (Fall/Winter 1974-75): 94-96.

This is a history of the Hindman Settlement School which was founded by Katharine Pettit and May Stone. The idea for the Settlement school came to them after meeting Solomon Everidge, an eighty-year-old who walked 22 miles to ask them to bring their teaching to Hindman.

54. Rotkis, Judy and Nancy McDaniel. "Creating A Special Place in the Community College for Unique Students." Community College Journal of Research and Practice 17:4 (Jul-Aug 1993): 315-23.

A growing number of adult women are entering and re-entering college nationwide. In Appalachia we also see a large number of untraditional students seeking higher education. Community College's are assisting these students by creating special programs and classes that focus on the needs of untraditional students. At Hocking College, in rural Appalachian Ohio, a course has been designed for 'Women in Transition,' to encourage women to improve their interpersonal and study skills as well as developing a support group with other non-traditional students. Faculty also need to be educated on the needs of these students. Rotkis and McDaniel suggest that professional development committee's at colleges need to develop training and awareness for faculty and staff to handle the needs of the growing population of women returning to school.

55. Scott Ruth. "Women in Appalachian Education: An Initial Inquiry." Ed. Simon, Rick. Critical Essays In Appalachian Life and Culture, Proceedings of The Fifth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1982. 122-123.

Scott gives a historical look at women educators in Kentucky. Beginning with Jane Coomes, Kentucky's first school teacher , who came to Harrodsburg settlement in 1776. Scott traces women's roles throughout the history of education in Kentucky. She points out that education was a male dominated field but many great women played powerful roles in establishing literacy programs and developing schools and colleges in Kentucky. Women profiled include Alice Lloyd (established over 100 elementary and high schools and a junior college), Cora Wilson Stewart (Moonlight Schools), and Katherine Vreeland (a teacher at Pikeville College and

the acting President 1894-95).

56. Williams, Cratis D. "Settlement Centers Mission Schools, and "Fotched on Women."

Williams discusses education in the mountains and the early literature written on and about education for Appalachia. Clarence Monroe Wallin, Lucy Furman and Francis George are only a few of the authors mentioned here.

57. Wilson, Jean and Connie Christian. Career Development Needs of Re-entry Women in Appalachian Kentucky. Morehead, KY: Morehead State University 198?.

The writers published the results of a survey conducted on the needs of Appalachian women in Kentucky that are entering and re-entering college. The survey reflected needs and concerns of women in college ranging from fears of returning to school, family support, financial aid, stress, time management, choosing a major to self-confidence. This study outlined services that could benefit the re-entry women such as tutoring and learning facilities, evening hours for specialized curricula and advising service for re-entry students, seminars for faculty and staff designed to foster institutional recognition of special needs, and more off-campus courses.

58. Wilson, Stephen et. al. "The Process of Educational and Occupational Attainment of Adolescent Females from Low-Income, Rural Families". Journal of Marriage and the Family 55.1 (Feb 1993): 158-75.

This study revealed the occupational and educational attainments of low-income Appalachian women. Findings showed that family and traditional gender-roles most effected the choices

these women ultimately made regarding education and occupations.

(Related Citations: 2, 157, 159, 160, 166 and 178)

EMPLOYMENT/MINING/INDUSTRY/STRIKES/TOURISM

59. Anglin, Mary Kivas. A lost and dying world: women's labor in the mica industry of Southern Appalachia. New School for Social Research; PhD Dissertation, 1990.

Historically Appalachian women primarily cared for families and did housework, this did not merit serious academic study. This dissertation shows how Appalachian women worked in the mica industry and how it was critical to their families economics and helped define terms in which class formation developed in the mountains. Anglin interviewed factory workers on conditions, wages and how women workers effected society in Appalachia.

60. Anglin, Mary Kivas. "Working Women: The Intersection of Historical Anthropology and Social History." Appalachian Journal 16.2 (Winter 1989): 154-163.

Anglin analysed and contrasted two recent works on women in the textile industry. The first work described a New England community and the second an Appalachian (The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World by Jacqueline Dowd Hall). Anglin also discusses the women who worked in this industry, the conditions, pay etc.

61. Appalachian Scrapbook V. "Women Miners in the 40's: Two Women Suffering With Black Lung File Claim." Pikeville, KY: Pikeville College.

Alice Cliftron and Sue Fields both worked in the coal mines

from 1940-52. They both applied for Black Lung Compensation and were questioned about whether they really worked in the mines. They did and the tests proved it. Women and children both worked undocumented in the mines to make money for their families.

62. "The Coal Employment Project--How Women Can Make Break throughs into Nontraditional Industries." 1985: ED 271 601.

This is a guide to a 12 step program to aide Appalachian women in finding employment in the coal industry and includes suggestions for developing more programs, education, training and how to apply and get a job.

63. "Coal Companies Keep Women From Work in the Mines." Mountain Life and Work 53 (Oct 1977): 10-11.

Susan Settle, attorney for the Human Rights Commission (HRC), discussed discrimination in the hiring practices by the coal industry. In West Virginia 7% of the coal industry were women and in the state women made up 32% of the work force. Settle urged women to contest the coal companies with help from HRC. She also noted that HRC is two years behind on cases.

64. "Coal Mining and Women: If you have to work, you might as well work where you can earn the money." Mountain Life and Work 54 (July 1978): 7-11.

Politicians say that tourism is the wave of the future for the economy in Appalachia. But all it really means is low paying seasonal jobs for women and men. Coal mining remains the only avenue for Central Appalachians to earn a good living. This is the story of seven women who went to work in the coal mines for the survival of their families.

65. Gallagher, Dorothy. "The Women Who Work In the Mines." RedBook June 1980: 29+.

George Orwell once noted that if there were no one else to work in the coalmines that women would be doing it even if they were pregnant. Coal is a large part of mountain heritage. Since 1990 mines have taken more than 103,000 lives, 1,200 in the last decade and many a countless number of miners have lived out their lives as cripples and black lung victims.

This is the story of Sandy Brown a single mother who went to work in the mines to support her family. She had to deal with discrimination in finding a job, then in the job itself. Sandy learned how to handle herself with the male workers and told them she was there for her family which helped her gain their respect as a fellow co-worker.

66. Hall, Betty Jean. Women in the Coal Industry. Oak Ridge, TN: Coal Employment Project, 1978.

This is a statistical analysis of the coal mining industry. Coal mines employ 99.8% male miners and 97.8% males for the whole industry. Women have been historically excluded from mines, first documented women miners in 1973. Women in coal field counties earn 46% less than men and make up 50% of work force. Jobs in the coal industry are growing and can benefit women and minorities if the government would enforce executive order 11246. This order "prohibits discrimination by federal contractors."

67. Hammond, Judith and Constance Mahoney. "Women in Underground Mining." ed. Ben E. Young. Proceedings from a Symposium on "The Political Economy of Appalachian Women. W VA Wesleyan College, April 14,1978.

In this article Hammond stated that 1% of underground miners are women and 97.8% of total coal mining workers are male. Hammond concludes that women are seen but not heard in the coal mining industry.

68. Howe, Barabara J. ""Home Work" and Nineteenth-Century West Virginia Women." 1989: ED 308 041.

Howe presented this paper at the Appalachian studies conference in Morgantown, Virginia, March 1989. Howe studied the trends in female employment in the 19th century in Wheeling and Morgantown. Howe found women usually employed in traditional domestic fields, except during the Civil War. Then employment opportunities grew for women but after the war they decreased rapidly and women went back to low-paying jobs or no jobs.

69. Kentucky Commission on Human Rights. Women Miners: complaints of sex discrimination force coal industry to end "male-only" tradition. Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Staff Report 86-4, 1986.

In 1973, no women were employed in mining nation wide. In 1975, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights settled first sex discrimination complaints by women who wanted to work in the mines. By 1984, there were 3,825 women miner nationally, KY hired 20.7% of these women. This number remains to grow but other problems for women miners include sexual harassment, fewer promotions and inadequate training. First female miner hired in W.V. July 1973. This study includes a table of sex discrimination cases against coal companies settled by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights 1975-85 and a table on the number of women hired in coal mines in Kentucky and nationally 1973 to 84.

70. Kilborn, Peter T. "From Homemaker to Wage Earner in

Appalachia." New York Times 7 July 1991, natl. ed.: sec 1 p 1 col 2.

Appalachian women are breaking traditions. They are changing their roles in the family structure from that of homemaker to breadwinner. Like many women nationwide, Appalachian women are entering the labor force for economic, health and family reasons.

71. Lilly, Leslie. "Bring Sister Home: The Fight for Job Equity in Appalachia." Feb 14, 1980 Pikeville College.

Appalachian women are entering the workforce but in low paying jobs that have gotten worse in the past 10 years. 80% of all women in the workforce are concentrated into 4 categories- service, sales, clerical and manufacturing. Appalachian woman struggle for ERA but they are isolated from the other women in the country. Lack of medical care and child care are forgotten items in Appalachia. Education is the answer to setting Appalachian women free.

72. Maggard, Sally Ward. "Women's Participation in the Brookside Coal Strike: Militance, Class, and Gender in Appalachia." Frontiers 9.3 (1987): 16-21.

Coal mining strike in Harlan County in 1973/74 brought women of the community together. They united and played an important role in the strike and the settlement. Women did not follow traditional roles and patterns in this strike but they spoke out and were more aggressive. They were challenging their traditional roles as mothers/housewives. After the strike ended, the women went home.

73. Mahoney, Constance W. "Appalachian Women's perception of Their Work Experience as Underground Coal Miners" East Tennessee State University, MA: Aug 1978.

This thesis explores the perceptions of women coal miners.

Mahoney interviewed under ground coal mining women. She found that the women performed the clean up service and gophering in the mines. Mahoney addressed the problems associated with men doing the sociological research on women and mining. She stressed that women need to research women's employment in non-traditional jobs for themselves to fully understand their place and role in society.

74. Moore, Marat and Connie White. Sexual Harassment in the Mines: Bringing Issue to Light. Oak Ridge, TN: Coal Employment Project, 198?.

Moore and White provided an overview of sexual harassment in the mines. They provided suggestions of what to do if (you are being) harassment occurred and how to deal with harassment. Moore and White's suggestions included non-legal strategies, union rights and obligations, as well as, legal rights for the person being harassed.

75. Ranick, Elmer. "In the Mines...Two Women Remember." Mountain Life and Work 51 (February 1975): 35-37.

Ranick shares the stories of Betty Sudano and Grace Aumiller both women workers in the coal mines during the 1940's. They discuss duties as well as why they went to work in the mines, and how it effected their health.

76. Sammons, Donna. "A Woman Coal Miner." A Magazine of Appalachian Women Nov.-Dec 1977: 17-18.

Loretta Ruth changed careers from a nurse in Eastern Kentucky to a miner at Beth-Elkhorn. Ruth resided in Letcher County Kentucky. Ruth became a miner so she could make more money to raise her family. She had goals and plans on returning to nursing if she did not move up in the mines. She sees opportunities in the mines for women and hopes to see women move into administration.

77. Smith, Michael. Behind the Glitter: The Impact of Tourism on Rural Women in the Southeast. Lexington, KY: Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, August 1989.

Smith conducted a study on 84 rural counties in the Southeast on tourism and its economic effects. The study was conducted from 1970 to 1984 in Appalachian counties. Smith found a rise in employment, women higher unemployment rate than men, poverty rates dropped but increased for female headed households, median incomes below national average and women employed by tourism industry earned 1/2 or less than men earned in the same positions.

78. Watkins, Virginia McCoy and Diana Gullett Trevino. "Occupational and Employment Status of Appalachian Migrant Women." Ed. Rick Simon. Critical Essays In Appalachian Life And Culture, Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1982. 54-66.

Appalachian migrants have been portrayed as disadvantaged, unemployed, low-paying jobs, and school drop-outs, when they migrate to cities. This study focuses on women who migrated to Cincinnati in 1970. Historically there has not been much researched on women's migration mainly on men. Females did not migrate alone. They came with families or husbands. They found jobs mainly clerical, service worker and some professional work. The reasons there was not many professionals was due to age--most women in this study 15-29 years old (65%).

Appalachian migrants were generally of higher status than other migrants but they did not make as much money because females stayed at home instead of entering the workforce. This study includes table on: Females Occupation Status, Female Age Distribution, Age Standardization of Female Occupation Status,

Occupation Status By Migrant Status of Females, Female Employment Status, Age Standardization of Female Employment Status, and Employment Status By Migrant Status of Females

79. Weiss, Chris. "Appalachian Women Fight Back: organizational approaches to nontraditional job advocacy." Ed. Stephen L. Fisher. Fighting Back in Appalachia: Traditions of Resistance and Change. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1993. 151-164.

Weiss outlines the struggle of women who wanted to work in mines, carpentry, and highways (traditional male dominated fields) and how the women organized themselves into groups like the Coal Employment Project, Southeast Women's Employment Project and Women and Employment. These groups enabled the women to develop unity and power for their fight to work and obtain fair wages. These local organizations obtained federal support to aide women, minorities and men into finding employment in fields that were traditionally closed to them.

80. "West Virginia Women Fight Back." Mountain Work and Life October 1977: 11.

This is the story of two women miners. Shelby Steele and Beulah Vance both had to fight for their jobs in the mining industry and struggled to keep them.

81. "Women Organize At Streans." Mountain Life and Work May 1977: 3-5.

ML&W views the strike at the Justus mine in Streans, Kentucky. Streans Mining Company is a subsidiary of the Blue Diamond Coal Company. The miners wanted the company to take more safety precautions and to recognize the UMWA. The Streans Women's Club helped organize rallies to strengthen the fight and they also

helped gain press recognition.

82. "Women Sue 153 Coal Companies." Mountain Life and Work June 1978: 3-6.

ML&W views complaint filed May 11,1978, by Coal Employment Project due to coal industries "blatant pattern of sex discrimination in hiring practices." Attorney, Betty Jean Hall says that coal mining is the fastest growing industry today and that women are being excluded from recruitment and hiring by the coal companies.

(Related Citations: 39, 42, 57, 58, 111, 113 and 140)

FAMILY/FERTILITY/MEDICAL

83. Adams, Kay A. et al. "The Effects of the Coordinated Consumer Education Project on Improving Maternal and Infant Care Practices in Appalachia." 1981: ED 200 340.

Adams presented a report on a rural health care project in Eastern Kentucky for women and infants. The project provided health education to mothers and coordinated health care for infants during their first year. Through personal contact with mothers and infants, the coordinators of this project were able to provide recommendations for improving health care for both mothers and infants in Appalachia.

84. Bailey, Betty B. Appalachian Fertility Levels and the Role of Interpersonal Communication. Florida State University-PhD Dissertation, 1971.

In 1960 fertility rates declined in Appalachia while nationally it increased. Gordon F. DeJong's work analyzed demographics and sociological variables related to this decline. He found that only 20%

of the population decline was due to migration. DeJong's question "Why the decline" remained largely unanswered. Bailey believed that Appalachian families hold the answer. She felt a study of women's attitudes toward family would be very helpful in understanding fertility rates. Bailey surveyed a sample of Appalachians on fertility and communications. She found that there was a lack of communications between males and females. She concluded that this lack of communication in Appalachia was a contributing factor in the fertility rate.

85. Brown, James S. "The Appalachian Family: A Somewhat Detailed Description of A Nonexistent Phenomenon" Address given by UK Prof at annual meeting of the Commission on Religion in Appalachia (CORA) at Charleston, W VA, Oct 3, 1967.

This research was conducted at the University of Kentucky's Agricultural Experiment Station, by Dr. Brown. Brown says we are constantly redefining the geographical region of Appalachia. Brown contends that there is no such thing as a general Appalachian family. Mining communities are very different from Eastern KY, all families are different. There is sharper separation of sex roles in Appalachia, fewer women work outside the home, or have recreational activities outside the home, and women follow a traditional domestic role.

86. Cantrell, Peggy. "Victims of Their Families". Now and Then 8.2 (Sum 1991): 6-8.

Cantrell conducted a survey of both college and high school students in Appalachia on domestic violence. Her findings showed that the rate of domestic violence in Appalachia was about the same as it is nationally. She also found that 38% of the women surveyed reported having at least 1 experience with incest as a child.

87. Clinton, Barbara and others. "Against the Odds: Patenting in Disadvantaged Communities." 1990: ED 330 530.

They discussed the results of an evaluation of the Maternal Infant Health Outreach Worker (MIHOW) project. MIHOW served over 500 low-income women from 1982-1990 in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. It provided local training in leadership to women who lacked education, health care and employment. The MIHOW project accomplished combatting isolation and loneliness, developing relationships, fostering assertiveness, improving self esteem, making sounder health decisions, improving children's skills, and helping parents with childrearing

88. Coogan, Mercy Hardie. "Infants and Mothers 3, Mortality 0." Appalachia 12.6 (July/Aug 1979): 1-9.

U.S. infant mortality rate was high, in 1976. 15.6 out of every 1,000 babies born alive died. This could have been changed by educating mothers and making sure that women got prenatal and postnatal care. The Appalachian Region Commission (ARC) has provided grants to Hamilton Memorial for a special care nursery. This nursery has lowered the infant mortality rate from 16.7 to 9.6. Dr. Frank Houser has worked with other programs for providing services to mothers, infants and teenagers in Georgia with help from ARC.

89. Coogan, Mercy Hardie. "Wilkes-Barre's Nurse-Midwives." Appalachia 10.6 (June July 1977): 1-7.

Historically midwives delivered babies without formal training. Today there are programs which certify midwives and train them to handle special needs situations. The modern midwife has helped decrease the number of infant deaths in Appalachia. In the U.S. the infant mortality rate is very high. At one point in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the infant mortality rate was 28.6 to every 1,000 babies

born. This rate was dropped to 7.8 by developing a certified nurse-midwifery program at Mercy Hospital in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The program director came from Berea, Kentucky and worked with Mary Breckinridge's Frontier Nursing Service.

90. Crissman, James Kennith. An Analysis of the Family Structure and Family Values of Central Appalachian Migrants in Akron, Ohio. Akron, OH: University of Akron, PhD Dissertaion, May 1980.

Crissman presented a random sample of 312 persons who migrated into Ohio cities from Appalachia. He analyzed their characteristics and compared them to other modern urban Americans. Crissman concluded that Appalachians were not any different from anyone else, the changes they faced are similar to changes and trends in society at a given point.

91. DeJong, Gordon F. Appalachian Fertility Decline: a demographic and sociological analysis. Lexington, KY:University of Kentucky Press, 1968.

DeJong discussed population trends focusing on birth, death and migration rates. Appalachia had one of the highest reproduction rates between 1950-60 and then dropped causing a big decrease in population. WHY? DeJong also discussed rural-urban differences in fertility due to economic and social development and includes an appendix: Fertility Data in Southern Appalachian 1930-60.

92. Fisher, Sue and Ann L. Page. "Women and Preventive Health Care: An Exploratory Study of the Use of Pap Smears in a Potentially High-Risk Appalachian Population." Women and Health 11.3-4 (Fall-Winter 1986): 83-89.

Data from 253 patients in Appalachia illustrate preventive

health care measures by seeing whether or not women had regular pap smears. Fisher found that Appalachian women only had pap smears when requested, required or convenient but never on a regular basis for preventive health care.

93. Fitchen, Janet M. "Marriage and The Family." ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre. Appalachia: Social context Past and Present. Athens, OH: Ohio University, 1991. 315-324.

Fitchen presents a study of marriage and the family in Appalachia. The family plays an important role in Appalachian lives. The family takes on more responsibility and economic pressure in Appalachia, and there is a strong sense of community. Fitchen says that for Appalachians "family is a refuge from the wider world."

94. Gagne', Patricia L. "Appalachian Women: Violence and Social Control." Journal of Contemporary Ethnography 20:4 (Jan 1992): 387-415.

Gagne developed a study of social control and violence in a rural Appalachian community. The researcher lived in the community and studied it for a year. She had intensive interviews with the women discussing isolation, geography, employment and values. She found that men used persuasive control over the women. They withheld transportation, used sex, children, telling stories, violence, and threats to control the women. The only hope that the women have to get out of these situations is to gain education and/or jobs.

95. Gregg, Robin. "Women and Health Care: The Use of Abuse of the Paraprofessional Health Care Worker." ed. Ben E. Young. Proceedings from a symposium on "The Political Economy of Appalachian Women". WVA Wesleyan College, April 14, 1978.

Gregg discusses women's health care workers in Appalachia and how they are underpaid and over-worked. Gregg suggests that men need to be educated on the strength, skills and abilities of women health care workers in order at appreciate their value to the medical community.

96. Grier, Billie. "When Nurses on Horseback Brought Health Care to the Hills." Appalachia 23.2 (Spring 1990): 15-20.

Grier provides us with a history of Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier Nursing Service she established in Eastern Kentucky. Breckinridge was trained in nursing in Britain and decided to come to the hills of Kentucky after the death's of her children. She wanted to commit her life to saving children and preventing childhood deaths. She recruited nurses from Britain and they returned home when WWI started. Mary decided it was time to educate women locally. She established a school for nursing and midwifery in Leslie County, Kentucky. Breckinridge stayed in Kentucky until her death in 1965. In 1975 a 40 bed hospital was opened in her name.

97. Hiscoe, Helen B. Appalachian Passage. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1991.

Hiscoe gave an account of one women's life as a company doctor's wife in the coal camps. This passage takes place 1949-50 when camp unions were making big changes in medical services. This book contains letters from her and her husband before she came to the mountains, as well as historical accounts of what was going on socially, politically and medically. Hiscoe provides history as it was lived.

98. Hochstrasser, Donald L. and Gerry A. Gairola. "Family Planning and Fertility in Southern Appalachia: A Community Study." Human Organization 50 (Winter 1991): 393-405.

Hochstrasser gives a report on the large body of research on fertility in Appalachia. He attributes the decline in fertility rates in Appalachia after the 50's to the availability of modern contraceptives as well as education and communication.

99. Hochstrasser, Donald L. et al. Revolution In Reproduction: Family Planning In An Appalachian Community. CDC Development Paper #21 Lexington, KY: The Center for Developmental Change University of Kentucky, June 1985.

Hochstrasser did 2 years of field work in an Appalachian county, Sept. 1980-82. He Lived in the county and interviewed 407 women to discover factors effecting fertility. He discovered better hospitals and family planning services and that smaller families were becoming more accepted and economical in the mountains. He also noted that women's roles were changing and more women were working outside the home. Hochastrasser notes that women and men were also using modern contraceptive devices.

100. Horton, Claire F. "Women Have Headaches, Men Have Backaches: Patterns of Illness in an Appalachian Community." Social Science and Medicine 19.6 (1984): 647-654.

Horton's study explores reasoning for the high number of headaches in women and backaches in men in a West Virginian community. He found that these aches were usually psychosocial. The people believed that disability was inevitable that all incapacity is disabling and that disability releases men from heavy labor and women from household chores and that disabled persons get support from family and friends, and some deny rehabilitation.

101. Maloney, Erin and Kenneth Davis. "Addressing Evaluation Challenges of Grassroots Family Support Programs: The MIHOW Program". 1990: ED 336 233.

The Maternal Infant Health Outreach Worker Program (MIHOW) is a health service program at Vanderbilt University to benefit Appalachian women and their children. This paper discusses the MIHOW program and evaluates it in four steps. This paper was presented at the conference on Appalachian Children in Lexington Ky Nov. 6-7, 1990.

102. Noble, Lucinda Ann. Structural Analysis Of Mothers' Attitudes Toward Child Rearing In Four Communities In Appalachia. University of North Carolina, Greensboro: N.C., PhD Dissertation, June 1969.

Most studies on parental effects of children are middle-class-oriented. Noble has taken a sample of 101 low-income women in four Appalachian Counties. Noble assessed the parental attitudes towards the children from low-income families in the child's development and educational achievements. Family and early environment shape the development of a child. Noble addresses this issue in order to identify problem areas and to create programs to aide low-income mothers in child rearing and development.

103. Perry, Margaret Shelley. A Study of Marriage and Divorce In a Sample of Rural Appalachian Women. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee, PhD Dissertation, Dec, 1987.

Perry conducted personal interviews with 67 female Appalachians to determine reasons for marriage, divorce, expectations for marriage and divorces and mental outcomes of divorce. Perry found that Appalachian women feel a strong cultural need to marry and bear children. Perry also found that Appalachian women experience more psychological stress, social isolation and economic deprivation than other women and men do when divorcing.

104. Shelley, Karen and Raymond Evans. "Women Folk Healers of Appalachia." Appalachia/America: Proceedings of the 1980 Appalachian Studies Conference. 1981. 209-217.

The role of folk healers and herbalist in Appalachia has traditionally been dominated by women. The criteria for being a herbalist includes: believing that plants have healing powers, ability to identify and prepare medicinal plants, assistance from God, and on-the-job-experience. Shelley states that, "folk medicine practices are still a significant part of the lives of some Appalachia peoples...these traditions are kept alive by women who see curing as apart of their overall role as guardians of the family." (pg. 215)

105. Tice, Karen W. "A Case Study of Battered Women's Shelters in Appalachia." Affilia 5.3 (Fall 1990): 83-100.

Tice discussed the national move from battered women's shelters to more bureaucratic help centers. This was the study of four women's Appalachian shelters, helping women cope with male violence. The problems associated with these shelters include isolation from other shelters, lack of resources, lack of professional help and fund raising.

106. Tomasson, Verna. "Mary Breckinridge: First American Nurse-Midwife." Appalachian Heritage 2.3(Sum 1974): 19-26.

Mary Breckinridge decided it was time to improve and make standards for midwifery. She studied nursing and decided to set up a midwifery program in Kentucky. This service was known as 'The Frontier Nursing Service'. Breckinridge devoted her life to saving babies most likely because of the deaths of her own children. She set up 6 outposts for her Nursing Frontier Service and decided it was time to educate the people of the mountains so she started a nursing/midwife program in Hyden, Kentucky. She died in 1965 but

her Frontier Nursing Service lives on.

107. Young, Barbara. "Appalachian Women and Mental Health: A Discussion." A Magazine of Appalachian Women Nov-Dec 1977: 13-15.

Harriette Wright and Jan Atkins are both mental health-care professionals. In this interview, they discuss attitudes and reasons for Appalachian women who seek mental health services.

108. Young, Ben E. "The Political Economy of Appalachian Women." Proceedings from a Symposium on "The Political Economy of Appalachian Women". Held at W VA Wesleyan College, April 14, 1978.

Internationally women are economically inferior to men. Young discusses why and how the U.S. political economy effects Appalachian women and poverty.

(Related Citations: 115, 125, 132, 146 and 164)

GENDER/VIEWS

109. Beaver, Patricia Duane. Rural Community in the Appalachian South. Lexington, KY:The University Press of Kentucky, 1986.

This survey is the results of a 10 year study on rural communities of the Appalachian South. Beaver combines characteristics and social issues of three counties in Western North Carolina in order to emphasize Appalachian community. The following topics were covered: family, land, sex roles, gender, life cycles, and the past, present and future of Appalachian communities. Beaver also places emphasis on women's roles in the labor force domestically and in farming.

110. Dorgan, Howard. "Comfort in Confinement: Gender Roles in the Old Regular Baptist Church." Ed. Carl Ross. Contemporary Appalachia: In Search of a Usable Past. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1987. 11-20.

Dorgan discusses roles in the Old Regular Baptist church. Roles that Baptist believe to be defined in the Bible (Ephesians 5:22-24) role of husband and wife submittion as described by Paul. Doran pays particular attention to how this effects roles for Appalachian women.

111. Hall, Jacquelyn Dowd. "Disorderly Women: Gender and Labor Militancy in the Appalachian South". DuBois, Ellen Carol and Vicki L. Ruiz. Unequal Sisters: A multicultural Reader in U.S. Women's History. Ed. Ellen Carol DuBois and Vicki L. Ruiz. New York: Routledge, 1990. Pg.298-321.

Hall gives an account of the Galnzstoff and Bemberg Companies strike of 1929. Galnzstoff and Bemberg were both rayon manufacturers based in Germany. They came to the Southern Appalachian Mountains to expand their businesses to the U.S. They chose Elizabethton , East Tennessee, because labor was cheap and the people were willing to work hard. Women in this region had never worked outside of the home and the men wanted jobs to feed their families. Women were paid less than $10 a week and most of their income went to the cost of commuting or renting a room in town. The company management kept a close eye on the women employees. They had to get a pass to go to the rest room and if they spent more than the allotted time away from their workstation their pay was docked. Hall gives several personal accounts by women who worked for these plants. The women were very visible in protesting the company. They picketed the plant, formed a union and developed strength and solidarity among themselves. The

Union eventually negotiated with the plant but did not resolve the pay or work load problems nor the treatment of the women employees. The plants reopened with a decline of women workers and closed down when World War II began.

112. Maggard, Sally Ward. "Class and Gender: New Theoretical Priorities in Appalachia Studies." Ed. Jim Lloyd and Anne G. Campbell. The Impact of Institutions In Appalachia, Proceedings of the Eight Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1986. 100-113.

Maggard contends that, "the treatment of Appalachian women includes: a romantic view of pre-industrial 'womenfolk' tilling soil and raising babies; a romantic view of post-industrial 'womenfolk' still raising babies while posits faulty child-rearing as the cause of a perpetuating culture of poverty; a slippery focus on the family which assumes all household members have identical experiences and interests; and the 'Mother Jones' syndrome which attempts to recover Appalachian women as historical actors but which misrepresents their history as a collection of biographies of a few-great-women-of-courage." She discussed the myths about mountain women "Daisy Mae" and believes that introducing gender will make a difference in history.

113. Maggard, Sally Ward. "Eastern Kentucky Women on Strike: A Study of Gender, Class, and Political Action in the 1970s." Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky PhD, 1988.

Maggard discussed two strikes in Eastern Kentucky in this dissertation, the coal strike at Duke Power Company's Brookside Mine in Harlan County and the Pikeville Methodist Hospital strike in Pike County. She describes women's roles in these strikes and how this effected gender relations. Women took on nontraditional roles in both strikes and this created and changed class consciousness for

both males and females in Appalachia.

114. Maggard, Sally Ward. "Will the Real Daisy Mae Please Stand Up?: A Methodological Essay on Gender Analysis in Appalachian Research." Appalachian Journal 21.2 (Winter 1994): 136-148.

In recent years Appalachian women have been receiving attention from researchers but the actual analysis of gender in Appalachia is still being over looked. Most research on Appalachian women involves stereotypes or romantic images of mountain women. In her research, Maggard discussed how gender has been effected in Appalachia through tourism, migration, immigration, and family.

115. Medlin, Christine. The influence of significant others, fertility and gender role attitudes of the educational and occupational processes of low-income women from rural Appalachia. University of Tennessee, PhD Dissertation, 1987.

Medlin's study shows how parents, families, teachers and others influence the role choices available to Appalachian women. Medlin discusses other factors such as fertility, society, gender and how change effects the educational and other goals of women. Appalachia is in a transition stage and this transition will prove to make a difference in the educational and occupational roles that are chosen by low-income Appalachian women. Medlin surveyed Appalachian women over a seventeen year period on the effects of parents, others, fertility, and gender on their educational and occupational choices. The survey and results are discussed within this dissertation.

116. Stewart, Kathleen Claire. "Backing the Wilderness: "Appalachian" En-genderings." Ed. Faye Ginsburg and Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing. Uncertain Terms; Negotiating Gender in American Culture. Boston: Beacon Press, 1990. 42-56.

Stewart examined gender in the coal fields of West Virginia. She discussed the roles of women vs. men. Traditionally men have played the dominate role in this culture; they worked outside the home and were the primary bread winners. In response to this male dominated culture, women back-talked/criticized men and their ideas. Back-talking became an avenue for these women to have a voice in their community.

117. Stout-Wiegand, Nancy and Roger B. Trent. "Sex Difference in Attitudes Toward New Energy Resource Developments." Rural Sociology 48.4 (Winter 1983): 637-46.

The writers developed a study contrasting men's and women's views on new energy developments in Appalachia. They conducted a survey of people who lived in the coal areas of Appalachia. The study concluded that men were more likely to approve of new energy developments than women because men viewed this from an economic standpoint and women were opposed due to environmental concerns.

118. Tice, Karen and Albie Pabon. "From: "Fotched-on" Women to the New Feminism: A Review of Women in Social Service Delivery for Women." Ed. Helen Roseberry. Remembrance, Reunion and Revival: Celebrating A Decade of Appalachian Studies, Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1988. 57-67.

Tice's paper examined continuities and change in the experiences of women social activists in Appalachia. It compared early settlement movements to battered and raped women. "Fotched-on" women in Appalachia primarily consisted of the avoidance of the issue of the class inequities of industrialization in the Southern Mountains. Battered women's groups in Appalachia have provided a change and challenge in male violence.

119. Tickamyer, Ann R. and Cecil Tickamyer. "Gender, Family Structure, and Poverty in Central Appalachia." Ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre. Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present. Athens, OH: Ohio University, 1991. 307-314.

The Tickamyer's examines poverty in Appalachia. Their findings showed that female-headed families were most at risk 'feminization of poverty'. They also found that job opportunities and growth for Appalachian women in industry are not readily available. This study includes tables on: Proportion of Nonmetro Persons and families in poverty by region, family type, and definition of poverty; Economic characteristics of nonmetro counties in five state region, by ARC Appalachian Subregion; Proportion of nonmetro families with children in poverty by family type and ARC Appalachian Subregion for three levels of selected county economic characteristics.

120. Trent, Roger and Nancy Stout-Wiegand. "Attitudes Toward Women Coal Miners in an Appalachian Coal Community." Journal of the Community Development Society 18.1 (1987): 1-14.

The researcher conducted a telephone survey on attitudes toward women miners. Results were men miners did not like females working in the mines but they supported women's right to work. Women, homemakers were negative about women's rights to work but supported women working in the mines. This research includes recommendations on how to make the community more accepting of women miners and women's right to work.

(Related Citations: 37 and 66)

IMAGE & IDENTITY

121. Anglin, Mary Kivas. "A Question of Loyalty: National and regional Identity in Narratives of Appalachia". Anthropological Quarterly 65.3 (July 1992): 105-117.

Anglin wants to disrupt the romantic imagery of Appalachian women. It causes people not to take students of Appalachia or Appalachian Studies seriously. Anglin also analyzes power, identity and history of the late 20th century in Appalachia.

122. "Appalachian Women?" Mountain Life and Work 52 Aug (1976): 22-23.

This article discusses the stereotypes of Appalachian women by comic strips, movies and television. It contends that Appalachian woman need to dispel these myths in order to succeed when migrating to the cities and women who move to the city do not need to pretend that they are not from the mountains, they should claim their heritage and point out the strength of Appalachian women. The writer notes that they should look at characters such as Gertie Nevels in The Dollmaker and how she is more realistic of mountain life than Granny and Ellie Mae of the "Beverly Hillbillies".

123. The Appalachian Women: images and essence. Mars Hill, N.C.: The Council on Appalachian Women, 1980.

This booklet contains abstracts of forums that the Council on Appalachian Women supported in 1979-80. The forum series is entitled "Images of Appalachian Women" and "Essence of the Appalachian Woman: 'Makin' a Livin' - Makin' a Life'." Forums were held in each of the 29 Appalachian counties in North Carolina. The objectives of the forums were:

1. Role of Appalachian women in North Carolina
2. Appalachian Woman's beliefs
3. An opportunity for women to understand the past

4. Affirming culture
5. Building understanding and networks for Appalachian women.

124. "Appalachian Women Explore Images of Themselves." Appalachia 12.2 (Oct Nov Dec 1978): 23-24.

The first forum of "Images of Appalachian Women" was held September 12, 1978, in Caldwell County, North Carolina. The forums purpose was to give Appalachian women the opportunity to learn, listen and share with other Appalachian women. The keynote speaker was Dr. Alice Mattews, a historian from West Carolina University.

125. Bernard, Jacqueline. "Moving Mountains: Appalachian Women Organize." Ms. Sept. 1975: 21.

In Floyd County a group called Appalachian Women's Rights Organization (AWRO) met to discuss how to obtain federal funding to set up a child care program and a shelter for abused women and children. This group has supported mountain women in their struggles to survive and raise their families.

126. Dowda, Rus. He took her by her golden curls and throwed her round and round": Appalachian women in the 19th century and their image in the murder ballads of the time. Berea, KY: Berea College, 1978.

Traditionally very little is documented on Appalachian women. They stayed at home up the hollow with the children. Female characters first appeared in ballads, particularly murder ballads. These ballads were passed on by women but written by men, who were chastising women for speaking out. Subjects of murder ballads were jealousy, unrequited love and unfaithfulness. Murders were

done by a man whose women was usually pregnant by another man. In order to keep the women, the men would threaten to murder them.

127. Farr, Sidney Saylor. "Appalachian Women in Literature." Appalachian Heritage 9.3 (Sum 1981): 10-18.

The number of works on Appalachian women and their characteristics has increased in the twentieth century. In this essay, Farr has taken except from various works and authors that describe Appalachian women and their relationships and roles in mountain society. Writer's works discussed include; Harriette Arnow, Wilma Dykeman, David Madden, Emma Bell Miles, Gurney Norman, James Still, John Stephenson, David Walls, and Kathy Kahn.

128. Fiene, Judith-Ivy. "The Construction of Self by Rural Low-Status Appalachian Women." Affilia 6.2 (Sum 1991): 45-60.

Fiene conducted a sample survey of 18 women living in poverty in Appalachia to determine how they viewed themselves. She looked at 3 areas of concentration expectation of womens performance of their roles in the family, behavioral expectations for interpersonal relationships outside the family, and presentation of self through positive characteristics and accomplishments.

129. Fiene, Judith-Ivy. "Snobby People and Just Plain Folks: Social Stratification and Rural, Low-Status, Appalachian Women." Sociological Spectrum 10.2 (Oct-Dec 1990): 527-539

Fiene presents a study of how Appalachian women view themselves and social status. Findings showed that people of low social status believed in equity and people of higher social status make others feel put down. Fiene notes that interestingly people of lower social status seek people of higher social status for friends because they are wanting to better their own economic situation.

130. Fiene, Judith Ivy. The Social Reality of A Group of Rural, Low-Status, Appalachian Women: A Grounded Theory Study. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, PhD, Dissertation, June 1988.

This study on low-status Appalachian women explores the women's own perceptions of their lives and world. This project is different because it does not rely on stereotypes but goes right for the actual women. Fiene interviewed eighteen women in their homes and questioned them on their perceptions of life in Appalachia. The outcome of this study will aide social workers and planners. Social workers and planners will use the women's perceptions in order to better serve women's needs and to create new programs exclusively for the women in Appalachia.

131. Gaines, Judith. "Images of Appalachian Women." Appalachia 12.6 (July-Aug 1979): 26-36.

From September to May the Council on Appalachian Women sponsored public forums on the image of Appalachian women. 32 forums were held in Appalachia addressing topics such as common threads, Southern women, history of mountain women, and literary images. This article includes eight interview with Appalachian women who participated in these forums and allows them to give a explanation of their image of Appalachian women.

132. Glosser, Ruth. "Meeting the Needs of Rural Women: An Emerging Area of Concern for the 1980's." 1979: ED 201 414.

Pennsylvania 1977 the Saint Francis College Social Work Program developed a program for Appalachians to discuss openly public policy and how it effected and has changed their lives. The project was called "Women Times Three-Women Working, Raising Children, Growing Older." The college provided facilitators to help discuss and clarify issues. Both women and men attended sessions.

There was a larger turnout than anticipated for the sessions.

133. Gray, Elmer. "Giving--An Attribute of the Appalachian Woman." Appalachian Heritage 8.2 (Spring 1980): 21-24.

Gray discusses attributes and traditions of Appalachian women. The tradition of gift giving is to express gratitude, affection or hospitality. Appalachian women give gifts that are handmade, home-canned, or home-grown. The gifts are not expensive and are not meant to be. These gifts represent warmth and friendship from one person/family to another. The tradition of gift giving is now changing due to more women entering the labor force and the fact that technology has changes the way food and clothing are made. Gray hopes that the practice of gift giving will remain a part of the present/future for Appalachian women.

134. Hays, Diana L. As Close as I Can Get: A Study of the Women of the Southern Mountains. MA in Women's History, Cambridge, MA: Goddard-Cambridge, 1978.

Hays shares a series of essays on Southern women covering 75 years, topics include: music, handicrafts, granny women, coal, textiles and farm women and oral histories. Hays discusses mountain womens awareness of sexism and how women need to learn from the past in order to gain equality for the future.

135. Hunter, Sally. "Women's Weekend In West Virginia." Mountain Life and Work 51 (July-August 1975): 28-29.

75 women from Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania got together to discuss women's needs in Appalachia. The main focus of the weekend was to point out the needs of women in Appalachia and also the need to organize women around common issues and set up communication networks and state/area coalitions. Appalachian

women want more than traditional domestic roles.

136. Kahn, Kathy. Hillbilly Women. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973.

Kahn traveled for two years in Southern Appalachia gathering true-life stories of women. In Hillbilly Women, Kahn provided the personal accounts of 19 Southern Appalachian women. These women talk about families, marriage, mining, being poor, religion and how they are proud of their heritage.

137. Lovdal, Lynn T. Speaking 'Like a Woman' In Apple-Landia: Situated Accomplishment of Women Who Manage Family, Career and Children. Ohio University. PhD Dissertation, June 1989.

Lovdal presents changes and challenges in Appalachian women's lives. Lovdal found there are more two income families nationally. More women who have children return to work and more women 18 or under w/children work full-time. Modern Appalachian women live longer, household size is smaller, increased divorce rate, nontraditional lifestyles, women marrying older or not at all, improved medical care, women's rights, women's education and economic opportunity.

138. Matz, Barbara. "Missing Chapters: West Virginia Women." Ed. Barry M. Buxton et. al. The Appalachian Experience: Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, N.C.: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1983. 219-225.

Matz discusses of the roles of Appalachian women in West Virginia. Traditionally women have married early, had children at a young age and have not viewed education as a means to an end but instead they drop out of school. Women do not have role models to encourage growth and change in the mountains. The West Virginia

Women's Commission developed a project called missing chapters to learn more about the history of West Virginia women. The commission found that there was very little information available on women and their roles in the community. In 1981 the commission supported a call for papers on outstanding West Virginian women. The commission and the Humanities Council decided to take these papers on the road for a lecture series on West Virginian women. This series has enhanced the roles of women in the state and is developing role models for future Appalachian women.

139. Miller, Danny Lester. Images of Women in Southern Appalachian Mountain Literature. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, PhD Dissertation, 1985.

Miller looks at mountain women in literature 1880-1950s. He shows changes in the descriptions of mountain women. Changes were made from non-native to native depictions, from romantic to naturalistic and realistic presentations, and from an emphasis on victimization and drudgery to emphasis on strength and endurance, to identify those qualities which have consistently characterized mountain women in literature. Prior to 1920, authors were not from the region and they stereotyped the characters. 1920-30's Jesse Stuart, James Still and Harriette Arnow introduced the inner lives of mountain women. Characteristics in their writings show mountain women in their closeness to nature, their love of place, their concern for family and community, and in spirituality. Miller also discussed stereotypes and works of Mary Noaliles Murfree, Edith Summers Kelly and Anne W. Armstrong.

140. Miller, Tommie. "The Life of the Urban Appalachian Women." A Magazine of Appalachian Women Sept.-Oct 1977: 12-14.

Miller wrote about the migration from the mountains due to coal mines closing. Families had to move to cities where jobs were.

Miller describes problems that faced women when migrating. Women had to overcome stereotypes, keep families together; poor women had little or no health care, bad living conditions and large families. The blue collar Appalachians had some of the same problems as the poor only not as magnified. Middle and upper class Appalachians suffered from an identity crises of wither to accepted or rejected their heritage. But through it all most Appalachian women have been able to adapt and preserve their heritage.

141. Spence, Beth. In Praise of Mountain Women. Women's Task Force-Catholic Committee of Appalachia, 1988.

The Women's Task Force of the Catholic Committee of Appalachia decided to create a tribute to Appalachian women connected with CCA. The criteria was that women show dedication to their families, communities and work, and have overcome oppression that face Appalachian women. This project selected nine women from the age of 26-90. Spence interviewed each woman in their home and concluded with an interview of Spence and why she wanted to do this project. Spence's purpose was to recognize women in the community and to give future Appalachian women role models.

142. Watkins, Dianne. "A Visit With Verna Mae Slone." Appalachian Heritage 17.1 (Winter 1989): 22-27.

Watkins was a fan of Verna Mae Slone and a would-be writer. She attended a writer's conference in Hindman in 1988. She found out that Slone lived close to Hindman, so one afternoon she decided to drive to Pippa Passes to meet her. Slone and her family always welcome visitors and love to talk to about writing. In this visit, Watkins learned more stories about the Slone family and the area they live in.

143. Williams, Shirley. "Memories Of Harriette Arnow." Appalachian Heritage 14.4 (Fall 1986): 5-7.

Williams met Arnow at a writer's conference in Hindman, Kentucky. She had suspected that Arnow would look and act like her character Gertie Nevels from The Dollmaker but instead she was a small women under five feet and puffing away on an unfiltered cigarette. She interviewed Arnow and discovered how disappointed Arnow is in the fact that The Dollmaker as a movie had ridden to fame and that people suspected her of riding on the coattails of Jane Fonda. Arnow felt that her other works were better and she definitely was very independent in her own success. Williams became friends with Arnow a friendship that lasted until her death in 1986.

144. Willoughby, Ron. "Going Home." Ed. Sam Gray. The Many Faces of Appalachia: Exploring A Region's Diversity. Proceeding of the Seventh Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1985. 37-40.

Willoughby takes his mother home to Pardee. At first he tries to talk her out of the trip. When they get there she tells him stories about old buildings, family past and present. She sees what used to be and conveys this to him in a touching manner.

(Related Citations: 1, 6, 8, 10, 14, 36, 41, 85, 112, 114 and 155)

INTERVIEWS/BIOGRAPHIES

145. Ballard, Sandra L. "Interviews with Harriette Arnow: Looking Beyond The Dollmaker." Remembrance, Reunion and Revival: Celebrating A Decade of Appalachian Studies, Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference. Ed. Helen Rosenberry. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1988. 3-13.

Ballard discussed Harriette Arnow as a short story writer, novelist, sociologist, historian, and essayist. Ballard also shared reports of others who had interviewed Arnow.

Arnow was 28 when her first novel was published in 1936 Mountain Path. Her most publicized work was The Dollmaker. She taught at Hindman Settlement School in Kentucky. On March 22, 1986, she died in her sleep and she wanted her ashes scattered on the grave of Ronald Reagan. On May 16, 1986, her ashes were burred at Keno, Kentucky. Arnow's novels include: The Dollmaker, Mountain Path, Hunter's Horn, Weed Killer's Daughter and Kentucky Trace.

146. Bates, Artie Ann. "Belinda, Our Tremendous Gift." Appalachian Heritage 19.2 (Spring 1991): 3-6.

This book is a tribute to Belinda Ann Mason, a mother of two who contracted the AIDS virus during a blood transfusion. Mason was named to the National Commission on AIDS. She grew up in Letcher County Kentucky and attended the University of Kentucky. Bates and Mason were old college buddies. Mason used her illness to educate people about the virus as well as educating people about Appalachia. She made several informative videos for students and health-care professionals through Appalshop in order to get the message out on AIDS.

147. Beaver, Patricia Duane. "You've Got to Be Converted: Helen Matthews Lewis." Appalachian Journal 15.3 (Spring 1988): 238-265.

Helen Matthews Lewis was born and raised in rural Georgia. She worked hard for her education and achieved many degrees including her PhD from the University of Kentucky. Helen is an activist and some say a radical. She has been a college professor, and has studied coal mining, sociology, anthropology and social

work. Helen discussed her education, beliefs, life and religion in this interview. She has received awards for her work. She worked with Appalshop in creating film projects. She is a traveler and educator as well as a constant student of academics and life.

148. "Clinging to Her Mountain Ways." Southern Living Sept. 1976: 66.

Dr Linda Scott grew up in the hills of Appalachia. She graduated from Pikeville College and the University of Kentucky. She was named the first director of the Institute for Appalachian Affairs at East Tennessee State University, a repository and clearing house for information on Appalachia. Scott contended that coming to East Tennessee was the best thing that could ever happen to her.

149. Crowe-Carraco, Carol. Women Who Made A Difference. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1989.

This book was written with new adult readers in mind but can be enjoyed by any age or reading level. Women helped shape the State of Kentucky in various ways. Crowe-Carraco selected nine women from Kentucky history for this project. The Appalachian women include: Jenny Wiley (pioneer), Cora Wilson Stewart (moonlight schools), Mary Breckinridge (nurse), and Loretta Lynn (country music).

150. Crowe, Thomas Ron. "Marilou Awiakta: Reweaving the Future." Appalachian Journal 18.1 (Fall 1990): 40-55.

Marilou Awiakta is a seventh generation Appalachian. She not only has Appalachian heritage to draw upon but also Indian. She wants to make future generations aware of their heritage. In this interview, Awiakta shares her feelings about life and mixes in her poetry.

151. Davie, Ethel. Talent and Courage. Outstanding West Virginia Women in the 1990's. PhD, Dissertation, 1992.

Davie provides a biographic sketch on notable women of West Virginia, who have achieved prominence in their field. Women are rapidly becoming more educated and seeking more professional fields. Davie wants younger women to take note of this by giving them a sketch of successful women in West Virginia. Professionals profiled include: lawyers, doctors, artists, educators, and politicians.

152. Douglass, Thomas E. "Denise Giardina." Appalachian Journal 20.3 (Summer 1993): 384-393.

Denise Giardina grew up in the tiny coal camp of Black Wolf near Bluefield, West Virginia. When she was 13 her family moved to Kanawha County near Charleston. The first 13 years of her life in Black Wolf provided her with the inspiration and material for two novels about life in the coalfields, Storming Heaven and The Unquiet Earth. In this interview Douglas provides insight into Giardina's life and works. Denise currently teaches at West Virginia State College in Institute, West Virginia.

153. Ewald, Wendy. Appalachian women; three generations ; the stories of Berthas Fields, Rena Cornett, Luveena Halcomb, Wanda (Halcomb) Hall, and Kay Fields. Whitesburg, KY: Appalshop, 1980.

Ewald tells the story of five women in Eastern Kentucky bonded together by kinship, place and values. Each women was at a different stage in life and each has overcome obstacles and had filled and unfilled dreams. This book shows how society, time and change in attitudes have effected Appalachian women and includes pictures over time showing changes in attitudes.

154. Frantzve, Jerri L. et al. "Emerging Female Leaders within the

closed Societies of American Indian and Appalachian Artisans". 1992: ED 353 204.

Frantzve presents an analysis of interviews conducted with Indian and Appalachian artists studying the effects of increased economics due to popularity in Indian and Appalachian crafts. This study includes interview questions, summary of results and lists the tribes that were questioned.

155. French, William W. "Drama for Appalachians: Maryat Lee's Ecotheater." Appalachian Journal 11.2 (Sum 1984): 307-328.

French presents the story of Maryat Lee and the creation of her Ecotheater in the mountains of Powley's Creek, West Virginia. Ecotheater puts on 4 productions a summer and they drew from local resources and people. Lee says that, "Ecotheater is the many voices of Appalachia, an evolving organ, that Appalachia would do well to hear."

156. Harkness, David J. Colonial Heroines of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia: A Bicentennial Publication. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Continuing Education Series, 1974.

Harkness provides a historical look at the American frontier. Harkness provides accounts of various colonial heroines in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Heroines include: Pocahontas, Nancy Ward, Sarah Hawkins. Margaret Donald White, Charlotte Reeves Robertson, Ann Robertson, Katherine Montgomery, Jemima Johnson, Jennie Sellards Wiley, Ann Mcginty, Sally Ridley Buchanan, Jane Gillespie Brown, Mary Draper Ingles, Mary Moore, Martha Evans, Margaret Lewis, and Hennis Bailey.

157. Herzberg, Nancy. From Roots to Roses: the Autobiography of Tilda Kemplen. Athens, GA.: The University of Georgia Press, 1992.

Herzberg gathered an autobiography of a teacher and community service worker from East Tennessee named Tilda Kemplen. Kemplen was the founder and director of the Mountain Communities Child Care and Development Center, a center for chid care, health, education and social needs of rural Appalachia. This is the story of Tilda's life. She overcame many barriers to get to where she is today such as health, financial and educational. Tilda got into college without a high school diploma. After receiving her teaching degree, she returned to specialize in Special Education and developed the first Special Ed. program in her school. Tilda was fortunate to have the support of her family, friends and the community. Her philosophy is to help people to help themselves. She exemplifies this philosophy in her teaching and work. This book enables Tilda to share some of her trials and overcomings with other Appalachians and future readers and researchers of Appalachian culture.

158. High, Ellesa Clay. "A Tribute to Lily May Ledford." Appalachian Heritage 14.4 (Fall 1986): 4-6.

Lily May Ledford was born and raised in Eastern Kentucky. She was a musician and best remembered as a member of the 'Coon Creek Girls'. She traveled a lot sharing her mountain music and heritage with king's, queen's and even presidents. She died in 1985.

159. Hughes, Arizona. Aunt Zona's Web. Banner Elk, NC: Puddingstone Press, 1976.

The story of Zona Hughes, a teacher for 57 years in North Carolina. How she struggled to get her education and to teach. Her faith and love of God gave her strength. This story was written by a cousin she sent letters to about her life in the mountains of Western N.C.

160. Inscoe, John C. "Memories of a Presbyterian Mission Worker: An Interview with Rubie Ray Cunningham." Appalachian Journal 15.2 (Winter 1988): 144-159.

Dr. Edward O. Guerrant's missions in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky included educational facilities for children and parents. Rubie Ray joined this mission in 1918 and spent 3 years as a teacher in 2 of Guerrant's Kentucky schools. Rubie found the mountaineers to be different almost foreign to what she was used to. Yet, Rubie was able to relate to the mountaineers and to see what she could realistically do and not do for them. In this interview, Rubie talked about the 3 years she spent in the mission school and how the mountains and the people of the mountains effected her. Rubie died January 1987 at the age of ninety

161. Joyner, Nancy Carol. "Harriette Simpson Arnow." Appalachian Journal 14.1 (Fall 1986): 52-55.

Joyner met Arnow at a Writers' Workshop in Hindman, Kentucky, in 1983. The Dollmaker had just been made into a movie starring Jane Fonda. Joyner asked Arnow for an interview which she resisted because she did not want to ride on the coat tales of a movie star. Joyner was able to get Arnow to agree to an interview and this is the result. Arnow told Joyner about writers who influenced her. This interview gives a personal insight into Arnows thoughts and beliefs.

162. Kinders, Alice J. "Anna Carolyn Forsyth - she saw the world through rose-colored glasses." Pike County, Kentucky 1821-1987 Historical Papers, Number Six. Pikeville, KY: Pike County Historical Society, Inc., 1987. 3-7.

Anna Forsyth grew up in Pikeville, went to college at the University of Cincinnati and got a B.S. in Business Administration. She served in the Navy for 5 years, traveled a lot and then returned

home to Pikeville to live out her life. Anna was very active in social organizations such as DAR--Daughters of the American Revolution. She inspired children/ nieces and nephews. She believed in strong family ties with parents and siblings. Anna was very good hearted and always saw the good in everything. Anna Forsyth died at home January 21, 1985.

163. Kinder, Alice J. Mountain Mothers I. Pikeville, KY: Appalachian News Express, 1986.

This is a biographical sketch of 10 Appalachian women. This sketch includes mothers from a variety of fields and backgrounds and includes pictures.

164. Kinder, Alice J. Old-fashioned mountain mothers. Pikeville, KY, 1981.

Kinder is a newspaper columnist for the Appalachian New-Express in Pikeville, Kentucky. This book is a tribute to all mothers past, present and future. She begins by giving us a definition of what a mother is and how each mother is different yet special. She shows the historical role of Appalachian mountain mothers and how religion played a big part in their lives. She includes a sketch of 16 unsung heroines who labored for families, and gave up things for their children.

165. Moffitt, Phillip. "The Power of One Women." Esquire Jan 1985: 11-12.

Moffitt wrote the story of his Appalachian grandmother Etta Lee. Etta was a small women physically but one of the strongest women that ever lived. She drew her strength from the mountains and passed this along to her children, grandchildren and everyone who met her. Her strength and courage helped form the person that

Moffit is today, Editor of Esquire.

166. Nigro, Carol A. and Ann M. Ventura. "Making a Career of Community Involvement: An Interview with Edna Compton." Appalachia 21.3 (Sum 1988): 25-29.

Dungannon is a small community in Southwest Virginia. Its citizens banded together to face and fight the communities economic and educational problems. Edna Compton, of Dungannon, has worked hard to improve herself and her community. After raising her family, Edna earned her GED and went on to college. She organized Project READ in Dungannon and dreams of starting a community learning center to benefit slow readers, adults and children. The article includes an interview with Edna Compton on the progress of the community and herself.

167. Norman, Gurney. "An Interview With George Ella Lyon." Appalachian Heritage 12.1 & 2 (Winter & Spring 1985): 53-68.

George Ella Lyon is a writer from the southern mountains of Harlan, Kentucky. She has written essay, poetry and plays about life in Appalachia. Her latest play *Braids* was being performed around the region at the time of this interview. This interview by Gurney Norman gives insight into George Ella Lyon's personal life and works.

168. Smith, Barbara. "Pilgrimage For Jenny." Appalachian Heritage 7.3 (Sum 1979): 52-57.

Jenny Wiley's story can be found in several versions, but the most accurate is one told by her son, Adam Prevard Wiley. Wiley says that sometime in 1789 the Harmans skirmished with a party of Cherokees, and one or more of the Harmans killed two or three of the Cherokees. The Indians, set on revenge, returned and they made a mistake. Instead of attacking a Harman home, they found Jenny

Wiley. Jenny and her youngest child were kidnapped the baby had it brains bashed in against a tree because it was crying. The author of this article visited the site were Jenny Wiley is berried. He feels that now Jenny is at peace back home in the mountains among her family.

169. Winerip, Michael. "Amazing Crusade: Kentucky's Godmother to the Poor." People Weekly Special Edition Fall 1991:100-103.

Eula Hall has spent most of her life overcoming barriers such as poverty, no medical assistance, no education and an abusive husband. Eula decided to take matters into her own hands. At the age of 45, she had a vision to open up a Medical Clinic to serve the poor. She rented a shack for $40 a month and 18 years later it has turned into the Mud Creek Clinic with a staff of 17 including 2 doctors. 83% of the patients live below poverty and pay only a $5 fee per visit. Eula did most of the fund raising for the clinic herself and she works daily in the clinic. Eula's next goal is to open a shelter for battered women.

170. "Women." Mountain Life and Work November 1972: 308.

ML&W views Appalachian women in positions of authority including interviews with Ruth Hutchinson (the first women deputy in Buchanon County Virginia) and Allie Wicker (treasure of the new Mud Creek Health Project in Toler, Kentucky).

171. "Women of Appalachia." Appalachia 11.4 & 5 (Feb/March & Ap/May 1978):16-27 & 14-25.

This two part article gives biographical sketches of various women who live and work in Appalachia.

(Related Citations: 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 76, 136, 141 and 143)

MISCELLANEOUS

172. Barker Elizabeth R.D. Being Whole: Spiritual Well Being in Appalachian Women A Phenomenological Study. Austin, TX: University of Texas at Austin, PhD Dissertation, Dec. 1989.

Barker surveyed 13 native Appalachian women, who possessed spiritual well-being. The intent of this study was to define the meaning of spiritual well-being to Appalachian women in relation to the phenomenon of spirituality. Barker discussed how women overcome their own strength to move into a higher spiritual realm. She also showed how nursing relates to the concept of spiritual well-being.

173. Buckhardt, Margaret Anne. Exploring Understanding of Spirituality Among Women in Appalachia. Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami, PhD Dissertation, May 1991.

Buckhardy analyzed how Appalachian women view their spirituality. Buckhardt interviewed 12 women in West Virginia. She incorporates nursing and its value to spirituality in the mountains.

174. "The Capture of Jennie Wiley." Ed. Levi W. Powell. Who are These Mountain People?: An intimate historical account of Southern Appalachia. New York: Exposition Press, 1966. 100-132.

A historical account of Jennie Wiley, frontier woman who was taken hostage by the Indians. This article provides a look at the search for Wiley and how she escaped.

175. Check, Pauline Binkley. Appalachian Scrapbook: An A,B,C, of Growing Up I the Mountains. Boone, NC: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1988.

Check put together an alphabetical scrapbook with her children. The purpose of this scrapbook was to help her children understand and appreciate their heritage. This scrapbook includes fun pictures and sketched for all ages.

176. Mountain Life and Work June 1974. Special Women's Issue.

ML&W devoted a complete issue to Appalachian women. The articles focused on issues facing Appalachian women such as health, childrearing, welfare, family, midwives, healers and jobs.

177. Slone, Verna Mae. What My Heart Wants To Tell. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1979.

Slone gives a tribute to her father. She recaptures stories from her childhood about mountain life, the Slone family and the wisdom and philosophy of her father. She talks about the strength and character of mountain people and dispels the stereotyping of hillbillies.

178. Whisnant, David E. "Second-Level Appalachian History: Another Look at Some Fotched-On Women." Appalachian Journal 9.2 & 3 (Winter & Spring 1982): 115-123.

Whisnant examined and discussed fotched-on women in Appalachian history. These women were outsiders that traveled to the mountains as either missionaries or teachers in order to change and save the mountaineers.

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